THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1023.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Blacksmiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

NEW LIGHT;

OR,

Thermo-Lamp Exhibition.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester and their Vicinities, that another EXHIBITION of the above important discovery will commence on *Friday* evening the 6th inst. at the Hay-Market Garden, and continue *Saturday, Monday* and *Tuesday* evenings.—Particulars are expressed in Hand-Bills.—*Tickets* may be had of Captain *Richardson*, Goldsmith, Mr. *Prichard* and Mr. *Pleasants*, Booksellers, and at all the principal Taverns—Price *One Dollar*—to admit a Lady and Gentleman twice.

B. HENFREY.

Aug. 3d, 1802. 2p.

N. B.—The above Exhibition will be conducted under the inspection of a Committee of Gentlemen, who will publish their opinion on its utility.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

From the Gazette of the U. States,

If any thing can rouse from their lethargy the honest and well disposed citizens of this country, it is the conduct of the present administration. From the time of the adoption of the constitution, until the 4th of March 1802, no important measure was brought forward on the part of the Government which did not receive the decided opposition, of the men who are now in power; and few or no acts of consequence were passed, which were acknowledged to be consistent with the principles of justice or sound policy. When President Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality, he was charged with having usurped the powers of the Legislature, and thereby violating the Constitution of the country. When the regicides of France demanded a *tribute*, as the price of negociation, the first and most splendid talents of the sect were employed to justify the demand, or to extenuate the insult. The love of their country and a regard for its honor was sacrificed for the indulgence of party violence, and personal animosity, and our executive officers were denounced, and subjected to the vilest imputations, for having entrusted the negociation to men who were not subservient to the views and designs of the French Government. When our commerce was almost annihilated by the depredations which were unceasingly commited; when our ships were captured even in sight of our shores; and when hundreds of our seamen, native citizens, were confined in the Jails of the French republic, preparations for our defence and security were stiled "deliberate acts of a war unjust and impolitic," and these self-stiled republicans invoked the vengeance of France on their country, and with her minister, exclaimed "the Government and people are not the same."

During the years 1978, and 1799, by the extent of her conquests, France appeared to be hastening to universal empire. Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, were prostrate at her feet; Spain and Portugal were in effect her dependems; and the united powers of England, Germany and Russia were unable to stop her progress. Her arms had extended to the shores of Africa, and whole nations were subjected to conquest, not for the offences which they had committed, but for the wealth which they possessed. Such being the situation of the Eastern continent, it surely became the duty of our chief magistrate to warn his countrymen of their danger,—to warn them of danger not only from the power of France, but from the adoption of principles which in that country, had proved the destruction of social order and civil government. This duty was performed with temperance and firmness. The conduct of Mr. Jefferson and his party, upon this occasion is well known.—It was loudly proclaimed to the government and people, that they had excited the just indignation of the terrible republic, whose vengeance would be soon poured out for their destruction. "By what right," it was asked, "can the President *censure* the conduct of France? If she depopulates one quarter of the earth, and subjugates another, you are not affected by the event; and, if, by the sovereign decree of the people, their king and their nobles are murdered *to rejoice, or be silent*, is the duty of your government," Such was the language of the men who now directs the affairs of this country. They were warm in their devotions to the republic.—Buonaparte, who was then deluging Europe with blood, was the chief objects of their adoration and stiled "the brave conqueror of Italy, the hero of Lodi." But now, when he has given peace to Europe, and is exerting his talents for the prosperity and happiness of France, he is stiled "a tyrant and traitor, nor is death by assassination or poison, too mild a punishment;" and this not because of his crimes, but because the people are disposed to elect him their *Consul for life*. Such is the consistency of the present ruling party.

I have been induced to make these remarks, by perusing sundry observations, upon this subject, in the newspapers confessedly in the confidence and under the control of the President. The following is from the Government paper;

"The event, long foreseen by intelligent men in this country, is at length officially announced. Buonaparte is declared Consul for life, or in other words, king of the French. The operation is effected with apparent tranquillity; but whether it will not eventually be productive of new scenes of bloodshed rests with time to determine. The old tale is again told; and as usual, the assumption of supreme power, for the good of the people, is the pretext of the usurper, and the solace of the slave! We sincerely pray for the happiness of the French people, but we believe that every present appearance of security is hollow, and that the palliatives of slavery, however they may gild, will not render less odious and oppressive the chains which it bears. Be this as it may, we believe it our duty, and that of every free press is this country, to hold up to abhorrence an act which by the union of force and stratagem, subverts every vestige of freedom in a nation once enlightened, and still valiant."

The sentiments and wishes expressed in the above quotation, are not merely the sentiments and wishes of the Premier; but of the whole Jacobin Party. Order and law are their abhorrence. They war with every system which will secure property and punish licentiousness, while they delight to ride "on the tempestuous sea of liberty."

If when our country was threatened with invasion, and the most valuable rights of our citizens were violated, it was deemed criminal in the president to warn his countrymen to be prepared to resist aggression, and to void the principles which have produced complete confusion in France; how much more deserving of censure when we are in peace and good understanding with that nation, openly to insult its first magistrate, and its constituted authorities. May we not with propriety inquire, what have our government to do with the *internal* concerns of France? For if, by usurpation, Buonaparte had obtained the first office in the government, it, in no degree effects the interest of this country, and it is both impolitic and indecorous to provoke the wrath of one to whom we have solemnly pledged the honor and faith of the nation to remain in peace and friendship.

"Where then is the propriety of our interference or official and public condemnation of such a measure? As well might the French government condemn the President for recommending, and Congress for repealing the judiciary law, or for passing any other law, or doing any other act, which THEY might think inconsistent with the constitution or subversive of our liberty. Such conduct would no doubt rouse the indignation of every American, we should, therefore be very cautious how we excite the indignation of others—While zealous of our own, let us not be unmindful of the rights of others."

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

From the RECORDER.

AN EXPLANATORY NOTE,

From our Virginian Correspondent, Concerning Foreigners.

"*If a temper like this should once prevail, "there would be no occasion to look into "other hemispheres for the spurious aid "of ambitious adventurers.*"

The above sentence was used by me in a publication which appeared in this paper, upon the 14th of this month. It has drawn from the editors a very long note. It would seem from it, that my meaning was altogether mistaken by them. It is equally probable, that it may be mistaken by others also. This leads me to make the following explanation.

I consider that there is a wide difference between *ambitious adventurers*, and *industrious, enterprizing, and virtuous foreigners*. The remarks of the editors seem to apply almost altogether, to the latter description of persons.

It is impossible for any man, to reflect one moment upon the history of this country, from the first settlement to the present time, and particularly during the revolutionary war, who will not be obliged to acknowledge, that upon many important occasions, great, and sometimes, indispensible services, have been rendered, by persons who were not natives of the country.

Generals Montgomery, an Irishman; Mercer, a Scotsman; and Pulaski, a Pole; with many others, who were equally worthy, though less conspicuous, fought, bled, and died in the battles of America. Nearly one half of the American army, at one period, was composed of foreigners, who occupied all stations, from generals to privates. It ought never to be forgotten in Virginia, that the marquis La Fayette, a Frenchman, commanded our army during great part of the campaign against Cornwallis; or, that the capture of the British army at York, in 1781, may be attributed to the aid of the French troops.

When the credit of the United States was so low, that clothing could not be obtained by Congress for a single regiment, the whole civil and military operations of the government were supported by the sole credit and abilities of Mr. Robert Morris, who was born in England.

During the whole war, all kinds of arms, and other military accoutrements, were manufactured near to Fredericksburg, at the works of Mr. James Hunter. They were sold to the United States upon credit. The advantage of this manufactory to the cause, is well known to thousands. It is just as well known, that Mr. Hunter was a Scotsman.

In the year 1781, when public credit was so reduced in this state, that the paper money depreciated rapidly from seventy-five to one thousand for one, and then fell to nothing; when the state was invaded and partly over run by a British army; supplies for the American army, and many other public purposes were procured and accomplished by the industry, and upon the credit of Mr. David Ross, who at that time was commercial agent for the state of Virginia. Mr. Ross was likewise aided in the important and arduous duties of his department by Mr. William Hay. After Mr. Ross's resignation, Mr. Hay succeeded to the same appointment, which he discharged with equal advantage to the community and reputation to himself. Both these persons are Scotsmen.

During the most perilous times of the revolution, Mr. Alexander Henderson, another Scotsman, was not only one of the most attentive and zealous members of the assembly, but was by far the best financier.

A long list of other names might be added, for whom I entertain great esteem, whose public and private deportment entitles them to the highest commendation. But I am sure it will neither be acceptable to themselves, nor necessary to the explanation.

Every day's observation proves to us all, and particularly in this city, that the community derives great advantage from industrious, enterprising, and virtuous foreigners. A single circumstance will shew this more clearly than a thousand theories. Almost all the mills at and near this city are either owned or occupied by foreigners. They give to the farmers a constant market for their wheat. Until this was the case, our wheat was shipped to Maryland, to Philadelphia, to New-York, and to other places. Even flour has been brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, to this city, for domestic use.

Having said so much, I do not expect that any body can mistake me, as to the exact application which I intended for the words "*ambitious adventurers.*"

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

There is no article which we have ever received for publication, which gives us more pleasure, than this explanatory note of our Virginian Correspondent. We feel a pleasure to commit an error, when the means of correction afford so much instruction and are so honorable not only to many meritorious characters, but to the writer.

We discover, that during the war with Great-Britain, there were many Scotsmen who bore very conspicuous parts both in the field and in the cabinet; that there were some persons who devoted their fortunes and credit to support the cause. We should be glad to hear from some of the present race of self-made republicans, why it is, that they accustom themselves to speak in the most reproachful terms of such characters as these; the word Scotsman has among them become a term of reproach.

How many dozens of these chattering magpies could be found, whose consolidated merit and service, would be unequal to a single act of either of those honest, enterprizing Scotsmen above named.

We should be glad to know whether Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Giles, and some scores of the same sort, either exposed their persons, or jeopardized their fortunes in support of the cause, from which they seem to think themselves entitled to reap the entire harvest? Nay, more, they appear to think that they are authorized to sanctify the most reproachful epithets, not only against such persons as those who have been first named, but against thousands of others, who put themselves in battle array against the enemy, when some of these gentlemen had sought safety in retreat.

Nothing would give us more pleasure than to receive communications from correspondents, giving us a candid statement of facts, names, and places, during the revolutionary contest; and particularly for the year 1781. We should be glad to know how many there are, who called upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the vengeance, not of a God in whom they disbelieved, but of a foe, armed with swords and terror!

It is not the temper of malignity which prompts us to this. The truth is, we should be glad to see every man in his proper place, and it would afford us some pleasure to put him there.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—4s. *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3s. *per Quire.*

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TORIES.

THE erroneous courſe which things appear to have taken, the numberleſs deceptions which exiſt upon ſubjects in which the feelings of the community are intereſted, and the inclination to make juſt repreſentations as to the caſe now about to be elucidated, are the cauſes of this ſingular eſſay.

Before the quarrel with Great Britain, and previous to the declaration of independence, this country formed a part of the Britiſh dominions. Every native was a Britiſh ſubject.

At the beginning of the quarrel, well informed people put oppoſite conſtructions upon the ſame things. The natives generally conſidered it right to reſiſt the Britiſh government, by arms. At that time there were many Scotchmen who resided in different parts of this ſtate.—Many of theſe entertained the ſame opinion. They acted accordingly. Many entertained oppoſite opinions. They were permitted to withdraw. Thoſe who remained may be arranged in three claſſes. The firſt and moſt conſpicuous are thoſe who took up arms and went into the field. Of theſe, in different parts of the United States, five or ſix arrived to the rank of generals. There were others in every other grade.

The ſecond claſs are thoſe whoſe ſentiments and conduct were as much aſcertained and decided. They filled all offices from congreſs to juſtices of peace.

The third conſiſted of perſons who conſidered the appeal to arms to be a rebellion; who ſubmitted to the laws and regulations during the war, but gave no voluntary aid to either ſide. Theſe were called tories. This term at firſt took its riſe from a very natural impreſſion. They were attached to the Britiſh government. A ſimilar attachment in England would have claſſed them among the tories of that country; this being the caſe, and this country being then a part of the Britiſh dominions, the term naturally extended itſelf to all thoſe who reſided here, whoſe opinions favored the intereſt or deſigns of the Britiſh. Some time afterwards independence being declared, many of the ſame perſons retained their firſt opinions. The appellation of tory was univerſally uſed in this way; it continued quite thro' the war, and is ſtill conſidered as a term of political reproach.

Although Mr. Jefferſon, upon a particular occaſion, has found it expedient to ſay that he had uſed the word tory towards ſome perſons as it is underſtood in England, yet there are many people who believe that it was he unpleaſant dilemma in which Mr. Jefferſon had fallen, which induced him to reſort to this ſubterfuge. But, as there is no certainty of this, and as oppoſite opinions may be held upon this point, the recognition of the fact, may be no leſs ſatisfactory than the elucidation. It is very certain that the editors of newſpapers have not followed Mr. Jefferſon's conſtruction.

Every body believes that opinions are and will forever be free; that they neither can nor ought to be controuled. It is as ridiculous to ſay that a man ought to regulate his opinions to ſuit any particular ſtandard, as it is diſhoneſt to avow what is not believed. Univerſal experience for the laſt ten years, will prove this by the various changes and fluctuations which have taken place upon the moſt important occaſions, and in every unprejudiced, untrammelled mind.

Individuals, who poſſeſs diſtinguiſhed talents, ſometimes act together; at other times, they are oppoſed to each other.—Every body knows this. It is remembered that one gentleman who was a member of the convention which formed the conſtitution of the United States, refuſed to give his ſignature; the ſame perſon was afterwards a member of the Virginia convention, and was one of the foremoſt to recommend an unqualified adoption. Another member, of the firſt convention, who ſigned the conſtitution, has long been, and now is, in the moſt active oppoſition to the conſtruction which is put upon it by others, whoſe characters and talents are as high as his. Theſe things are mentioned to ſhew the uncertainty and fallibility of human opinion. This ought to teach us to have charity and forbearance with perſons who poſſeſs oppoſite opinions. And this ought alſo to be offered as an excuſe for many very worthy men, when opinions taught them that it was not right to encourage or countenance the revolution. It was ſurely more honeſt and praiſe worthy in them to avow and adhere openly to their opinions, than to play the hypocrite and deceive.

With reſpect to the Scotchmen who remained in this country, it may be ſaid with great truth that they acted throughout the revolution, with equal candor and inflexibility. They who put their hands to the plow, never looked back; they who were conſidered tories never endeavored to obliterate that opinion; nor did they in any caſe, which is known to the writer of this, intermeddle in any political queſtion. They were ſubmiſſive, quiet, inoffenſive, and induſtrious. While the Britiſh army was in this ſtate, there were many caſes in which perſons who were called tories exerted themſelves to ſerve and preſerve the property of their neighbors. It is well known that very eſſential ſervices were rendered in this way.

A retroſpection like this will afford pleaſure to every candid, benevolent, and philoſophic mind; to every man who prefers to find ſomething in his neighbour to applaud or juſtify, rather than ſomething to condemn. It will be ſatisfactory to all who deſire to underſtand what was the real ſtate of things, during the revolution.

There are many perſons who now hold conſpicuous places in ſociety, who were at that time too young; others were unborn, to whom theſe occurrences are unknown. Many of theſe perſons are ſo far plunged into the gulph of party, that they will effect to treat theſe remarks with contempt. There are ſome who will be pleaſed with the hiſtorical elucidation. There are others to whom all this is well known, but who will effect the airs of deriſion, but one moment of honeſty and candor will be ſufficient to obtain their teſtimony.

I never did think, I never ſhall think, that any man who was born and educated in Great Britain, who reſided or now reſides in this country, who acted or acts honeſtly, candidly, and peaceably, deſerves to be condemned for retaining his preference or attachment to the country which gave him exiſtence, education, and the means of ſubſiſtence. Under ſuch circumſtances, would it not be more honeſt to avow his opinions than to conceal them? In caſe of war, would you not prefer that a man who entertained ſuch ſentiments, ſhould remain quietly at his own houſe, than force him into the field, where his firſt gun might be levelled at his oppreſſor? If ſuch perſons are obnoxious they ſhould be baniſhed by government. The ſound politician knows the value of induſtry and enterprize, aided by talents and capital, too well to commit ſuch folly.

There cannot at this time, be the leaſt occaſion to revive or keep alive theſe unpleaſant recollections. If the tories, as they were called, were not diſpoſed to do any injury to the country more than twenty years ago, when they could have been aided and rewarded by the Britiſh army and government; when they were urged and ſtimulated by the ſenſe of daily inſult, and during the ardor of youth, or the vigor of manhood; it is not to be feared, that they retain ſuch inclinations at this time. We are now an independent people, our population has doubled. If Great Britain could not ſubdue us with all the advantages which ſhe then poſſeſſed, with all the terrors of outlawry and rebellion with which we were threatened; It is now the heighth of extravagance and folly to talk of it. It is the heighth of wickedneſs to uſe ſuch arguments as ſcare-crows with the ignorant and deluded.

There is a circumſtance which deſerves notoriety, and is of ſervice to this point, here it follows.

Shortly after the peace with Great-Britain, a number of Engliſh and Scotchmen returned to this country, and intended to ſettle at Portſmouth. The inhabitants of that place formed themſelves into a mob, or ſomething like one, and determined that, at Portſmouth, they ſhould not live. The inhabitants of Norfolk had more diſcretion. They invited theſe ſtangers to reſide among them. They gave to them countenance, encouragement and protection. At that time there were more houſes and more inhabitants in Portſmouth than there were in Norfolk. Theſe Strangers were all men of capital and induſtry. Portſmouth has dwindled into inſignificance. Norfolk promiſes to rival the greateſt towns in the United States. Norfolk and Portſmouth are oppoſite to each other, upon the ſame river.

To thoſe who uſe the words *Engliſhman* and *Scotchman* with ſneering reproach, or with indignant inveteracy, I will ſtate a few queſtions. Are we not all deſcended from the nations of Europe? Are we not in fact Europeans? Was not the great Henry the ſon of a Scotchman? Was not the brave Mercer a Scotchman? Major Leitch one of the firſt of the Virginia officers who fell in battle, he who was ſo much loved and eſteemed as a gentleman, revered and lamented as a ſoldier and officer, was he not a Scotchman? In whoſe veins is there no European blood? Are there any who derive their origin from the fabled means which were uſed by Prometheus or Cadmus? or did their progenitors or themſelves deſcend from the heavens, endowed with ſuch preternatural and pre-eminent qualities, that the nations of Europe are to be treated as pigmies, and their deſcendants as ſpurious intruders?

TRUEMAN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

I perceive that Callender and Duane have gone to loggerheads. In laſt Wednesday's Recorder, the former has publiſhed a long anſwer to an attack from the Aurora. Among other articles of impeachment, Duane ſaid that the late Mr. Bache would ſeldom admit of C's paragraphs into the Aurora. The anſwer to this part of the charge is *curious enough*. I ſhould like to ſee Duane's reply. In the mean time, the circumſtance concerning the preſident's *paying for the compoſition of Aurora paragraphs* ought to be as generally known as poſſible; becauſe it diſplays, in ſuch lively colours, the *conſiſtency* and *veracity* of Mr. Jefferſon, when he made ſuch profound obeiſance to the ſuperior abilities of Mr. Adams, in his ſpeech, at the time when the latter was choſen preſident.

HUM.

Richmond, Auguſt 4.

P. S. All the independent newſprinters in the Union are adviſed to republiſh the above, with the following ſhort extract.

"Duane goes on to tell his readers, and they are welcome, if they chuſe, to believe him, that *I cannot write newſpaper paragraphs*. He ſpeaks of a letter box in which Mr. Bache uſed to receive pieces. I never heard of ſuch a box. In Spring, 1798, Mr. Jefferſon conceived that the Aurora would operate the better for having an aſſiſtant A ſmall ſubſcription was opened for paying ſuch a perſon. The vice preſident, for his ſhare, advanced *ſixteen dollars*. Other gentlemen, for whom I then had, and continue to have the higheſt reſpect, agreed to pay other ſmall ſums. The choice of an aſſiſtant came next to be conſidered.—Duane wanted to have the office, which was indeed hardly worth any body's acceptance. It was upon this occaſion, that Mr. Jefferſon ſpoke to Mr. Leiper of Callender, in the terms already mentioned in the letters to Jones. I was preferred to Duane; and, in conſequence of this ſubſcription, I wrote occaſionally for Mr. Bache, during a few months. Duane is acquainted perſonally with every one of the ſubſcribers. Mr. Jefferſon excepted, the names of none of them are here publiſhed; becauſe, although there appears to be nothing in the buſineſs, but what is extremely correct and proper, ſtill the gentlemen might not wiſh to ſee themſelves brought forward in a newſpaper, and expoſed to all the ſcurrility of the federal prints. Duane may deny, if he chuſes, that there ever was ſuch an aſſociation, as this above referred to; or he may deny that I was preferred to him, and that Mr. Jefferſon approved of this preference. If any thing of ſuch a kind drops from his pen, I ſhall immediately publiſh the names of two or three of the ſubſcribers. Moſt of them reſide in Philadelphia, and they will be ſure to contradict him."

[*Recorder*, Auguſt 4.]

From the (N. E.) Palladium.

THE APPEAL.—No. VI.

OF all the charges brought againſt the federal adminiſtration, that of *defalcation* is the moſt ſerious in its nature, and has had the moſt influence upon public opinion. Men, ſelected for their practical knowledge, unſpotted virtue, tried patriotiſm, and acknowledged abilities, placed in the ſeveral departments of the Government, by Waſhington and Adams, have been charged with crimes, rarely committed except by the moſt hardened offenders againſt the law of ſociety. They have been held up to view as meriting every expreſſion of indignation, which inſulted patriotiſm, or abuſed confidence could furniſh; as traitors to their truſt, and leagued with the enemies of their country for the ruin of its liberties. Proclaimed to the world as public defaulters, ſpeculators, robbers, and incendiaries, their only advocates were found in the tenor of their paſt lives, and the nature of their paſt ſervices. Theſe indeed ſpoke a language, which touched the hearts of thoſe who heard it; but the ſmall voice was ſoon loſt in the noiſe and clamor of tranſported patriots, or home-bred demagogues. The conſtant repetition of this charge, ſo abhorrent to the feelings of a frugal induſtrious people, ſo well calculated to awaken the jealouſy of ſome, and influence the paſſions of others, at length produced its intended effect.

Thoſe who have ſince profited by this revolution of opinions were not indifferent ſpectators of its progreſs. They ſaw, if they did not furniſh the ingredients of this dark proceſs; they heard the fearful incantations that were practiſed, and marked the moſt active agents, for future diſtinction. They perceived the cauldron to "boil and bubble" with revolutionary heat, and exulted to find themſelves at length riſing to the ſurface.

The only conditions, therefore, upon which the preſent adminiſtration came into office, were, 1ſt, that they ſhould adminiſter the Government upon different and purer principles, and 2dly, that they ſhould detect and expoſe the wicked deſigns and mal practices of their predeceſſors. Thoſe are the explicit terms upon which they have been admitted to power; theſe are the objects which they are virtually pledged to their country to accompliſh.

In the firſt place, they have no other pretenſions to advance in their own favor than thoſe which have been uniformly proclaimed by their friends. Some of theſe are a *ſuperior* regard to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, *purer* patriotiſm, *greater* reſpect to merit in the diſtribution of office, *more* economy in public expences, a reduction of executive patronage of the ſalaries of officers, and an extenſion of the "circle of our felicities," as the conſequences of placing the Government in their hands. Theſe are the implied promiſes, which they have ſolemnly undertaken to fulfil, and we truſt vigilance will not be wanting to detect, nor ſpirit to expoſe their violation as often as it occurs.

In the ſecond place, they can give no other reaſons for the diſmiſſion of the federal adminiſtration, than thoſe which have been circulated by public accuſers, and to whoſe influence they are indebted for their preſent elevation. They have virtually made them their own; for they have never queſtioned their juſtice or validity in a ſingle inſtance, but have given the ſanction of their approbation, by a full participation to their fellow-citizens to verify the charges againſt their predeceſſors, and to prove by undoubted evidence, that they entertained thoſe miſchievous deſigns, and practiſed thoſe frauds and defalcations of which they have been accuſed. If they fail in this, they muſt ſtand diſgraced and condemned in the opinion of all honeſt and patriotic men. Every epithet of bitterneſs and hatred which has been heaped upon their adverſaries, will fall with redoubled force upon themſelves. Contempt and abhorrence will ſmite them, and everlaſting infamy purſue them.

But let us examine their motives, reſources and ſituation, and ſee if there are any unuſual impediments to a fair and compleat developement of all which has been promiſed.

Are motives wanting to make the promiſed diſclosure? A ſituation can hardly be imagined, in which motives could act with greater force. Every conſideration, which can influence human conduct, urge them to the work; they forbid delay, as fatal to all confidence in their ſincerity and patriotiſm, and ſummon them at their peril to make good their word. Every motive, which intereſt, policy, or emolument can furniſh, is active and commanding; every throb ariſing from a dread of conſequences, in caſe of failure, pricks them on; every impulſe of hatred and revenge towards their predeceſſors, laſhes them like ſo many ſcorpions to the immediate performance of their taſk. The expectation of friends is on tip-toe; much muſt be done for its gratification, or their ardor will cool, and their confidence ſink, as they find themſelves expoſed in a defenceleſs ſtate, to the ſerious animadverſions, or biting ſarcaſms of their oppoſers. Much muſt likewiſe be done to overwhelm with confuſion, thoſe ſtubborn ſpirits, who in ſpite of all that has been ſaid, have believed in the purity and integrity of the federal adminiſtration. What poſſible ſtimulus can then be wanting to a full diſcloſure of thoſe complicated ſcenes of enquiry and fraud, which had placed us on the brink of deſtruction?

Is their ſituation favorable to the diſcloſure? They are in poſſeſſion of all the books and records of the ſeveral departments, in which every tranſaction of their predeceſſors is noted, and every feature of their policy fairly delineated. They have not pretended, that any document important to ſuch a purpoſe has been deſtroyed. They have a ſecretary of the treaſury, whoſe financial ſkill has been blazoned abroad, and whoſe aptitude to detect the ſlighteſt error has been anticipated with triumph. More than fourteen months have elapſed, and what has been done? *A report has been made*; we take it therefore as the ſum of all that can be done, under ſuch circumſtances, as we have ſtated, and ſhall now proceed we truſt in the ſpirit of candor, to its examination.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the N. Y. Evening Poſt.

A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, eſq.

By the Author of the "Narrative."

[CONCLUDED.]

The pamphleteer has the aſſurance to attempt to criminate Mr Burr in the eyes of the community for diſproving of the conduct of the preſident in the caſe of judge Greene, of Rhode Iſland. This caſe has ſo often been the ſubject of comment in this and the other federal papers, that to take it up again at large would be ſtale. In ſhort terms, the truth lies here: Mr. Green was appointed diſtrict judge by Mr. Adams, and the appointment duly and regularly approved of by the ſenate. Mr. Green left Waſhington without firſt getting his commiſſion; when he afterwards received it, he perceived that the clerk who made it out had by miſtake written *circuit* inſtead of *diſtrict* court, he therefore returned it, requeſting the error to be corrected. Mr. Jefferſon, as ſoon as he heard of it, eagerly and daringly laid hold of this circumſtance, ſuppreſſed the commiſſion entirely, and of his mere will and pleaſure, directed it to be made out to another perſon, one as he ſuppoſed of his own *ſect*; but through the hurry and perturbation in which the guilty act was committed, it ſeems he has conferred it on a federaliſt. And becauſe Mr. Burr diſapproved of this unconſtitutional invaſion on the office of a judge, it is ſet down as a crime againſt him. We have long ſaid, *only give theſe people rope enough.*

Mr. Burr is next charged with having very improperly procured himſelf to be elected to the convention convened laſt autumn, for amending the conſtitution of this ſtate; and alſo, with very improper conduct in the convention; in ſhort, with an attempt to create a powerful and dangerous ariſtocracy, and exclude that popular and beloved patriot De Witt Clinton from the ſenate. But he was defeated, and the honor of the victory is principally attributed to Mr. George Clinton, jun who very naturally may be ſuppoſed to have felt a due degree of concern for his own brother. Mr. Burr is then charged with having made it a point to fall in with all thoſe perſons who had been unſucceſsful expectants of office under the Clinton adminiſtration, for the purpoſe of irritating their chagrin and vexation in the moſt artful manner; by which means he is ſaid to have alienated many affectionate partizans from the Clintons.

It is ſtated that Mr. Burr was ſo violent an advocate for the repeal of the judiciary law, that he adviſed to the calling an extra ſeſſion for the expreſs purpoſe of aboliſhing the ſyſtem, and that afterwards he turned his back on his own declared ſentiments, and abandoned his party on the vote *to refer the bill to a ſelect committee.*—He is here charged with having conſpired with Doctor Euſtis in the houſe of repreſentatives to deſtroy the bill entirely, under pretence of introducing amendments. How honorable for Mr. Burr this, could it only be made out more ſatisfactorily than our pamphleteer has done it? An anecdote is next introduced for the purpoſe of putting the finiſhing hand to the attack, and blaſting Mr. Burr in the minds of all true Jefferſonians forever, amen. And as it is unqueſtionably founded in fact, we may be permitted to ſtate it in all its glaring aggravation. On the 23d of February laſt, the anniverſary of Waſhington's birth day, the federaliſts of congreſs aſſembled to commemorate this event; Mr. Governeur Morris, preſident; Mr. Bayard, vice-preſident. After dinner the vice-preſident "made his appearance" among the gentlemen, but whether invited, or not, is, ſays the writer, "a point enveloped in myſtery," (which point we ſtill leave to him and the Clintons to be properly mooted.) Mr. Burr being there and duly ſeated at table gave as his toaſt the following horrible and carnivorous ſentiment—"*An union of all honeſt men.*"

No ſooner was it known than, ſtill'd "*with wonder,*"
The Clintons "*rais'd their eyes like ducks in thunder.*"

It was the firſt ſtroke of the tocſin! No alliance or communion, offenſive, defenſive, or commercial after this could ſubſiſt for a moment between Mr. Burr and the Jefferſon party. It was a ſplitting on principle, and never to be made up. It was "a treſpaſs of ſentiment," and Lavater has it for an aphoriſm, that "he who forgives a treſpaſs of ſentiment to a friend, is as unworthy of friendſhip as that friend." From this moment all connection between the Jefferſonians and Mr. Burr has been at an end.

The author then takes occaſion to ſpeak of the amendment lately propoſed by the ſtate of New York to the federal conſtitution, viz. "that every preſidential elector ſhould write on his ballot whom he voted for as preſident and whom as vice preſident," which amendment he ſays failed of ſucceeding in the ſenate through the influence of Mr. Burr. As we entirely agree with the writer in his opinion of the miſchievous operation of this proviſion as it now ſtands, and think that "every true friend to the peace and harmony of the United States" muſt, without heſitation or ſcruple, yield his entire approbation to the propoſed amendment, and as we are quite incapable to divine any real and fair objection to it, we readily and heartily join the writer in his regret at its failure.

To prove that Mr. Burr has "inſtigated oppoſition to the adminiſtration in N. York," a circumſtance ſeems to have ſlipt from the writer's pen rather inadvertently. He ſays he has "ſeen letters of Mr. Burr's while at Waſhington," ſtating that "in appointments to office made by the executive no regard was paid to merit." Without dwelling on this curious confeſſion, which unqueſtionably ſhews that either ſome unworthy perſon has betrayed a confidence, or that ſome unworthy means have been taken to procure this ſight of confidential letters, we ſhall only ſay, that when it ſhall become criminal to ſpeak truth, then will this declaration of Mr. Burr's be juſtly deemed reproachful to him.

The pamphleteer next proceeds to give a hiſtory of the diſſentions between the Burrites and Clintonians at our laſt ſtate election; which to be ſure is now ſpoken of without ceremony, as having been pretty outrageous. We confeſs that till we came to this paſſage, we inclined to the conjecture that the writer was one of the editors of the Citizen, but turning to the *correct and valuable paper*, at the period to which we allude, we find a contradiction to all this, in expreſs terms. The Citizen then and there, in anſwer to an inſinuation of the kind in the Evening Poſt, declared it was falſe, and that nothing could be more loving and affectionate than the twn different "ſects." So that unleſs we ſuppoſe the editors of that paper, or either of them, to be deſtitute of a proper regard for truth, or in technical language, perſons "not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved and inſtigated by the devil"—a ſuppoſition by no means to be admitted, we muſt acknowledge our miſtake, and look for ſome other author.

It is ſaid that the open attacks commenced by Mr. Burr's friends in the Evening Poſt, on the executive and his friends in this city, haſtened the publication of the "Narrative," and of this View.

"How far they acted prudently, conſidering their numerous offences, they have themſelves before this time determined. They have, without doubt, bitterly repented of that boldneſs which is the conſtant companion of want of thought, and frequently hurries guilt beyond itſelf."

The pamphlet cloſes in the following manner:

"Mr. Burr is ſenſible that, previous to the adjournment of congreſs, the republican members had given him up! and it only remains for the people to confirm the opinion of every branch of the government concerning his political conduct. *He no longer enjoys the confidence of the government! He is no longer viewed as a man attached and belonging to the republican party.* He has wantonly drawn upon himſelf this ſolemn denunciation; and he muſt with reſignation and penitence ſuſtain its conſequences. Should the PEOPLE diſcard him, as they no doubt will, the act will furniſh an illuſtrious inſtance of their attachment to *principles*, in contradiction to that of *men*; it will retard attempts at uſurpation, whether by intrigue or by force; and it will be a juſt and awful example of wiſdom and magnanimity of the nation, which the preſent will approve and future ages admire."

Thus we have gone through this curious and certainly not unintereſting performance; and it has been our endeavor to do it in a way to afford ſome ſatisfaction to the reader; though it muſt undoubtedly have been leſs than if the manner in which we began had not it appeared ſo objectionable to the owners of the copy-right

as to render it in their judgment advisable for them to interfere. Those who feel a more particular interest in this affair, will resort to the book itself. It is not our intention to enter into a critical examination of its literary merit; but we shall not avoid saying, that we think it, in point of style and arrangement, with one or two exceptions, entitled to a considerable share of credit.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

INTERESTING.

Capt. M'Lain, who arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 8 days from Cape Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, Gen. Le Clere had ordered an additional duty of five per cent. on all goods exported from the Island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty-five per cent.—That, in future, all the French soldiery at that place, were to receive specie for their services, and to find themselves in all provisions except the article of bread.—That reinforcements of troops were daily arriving from France in scattering transports.—That the fever still raged with great violence among the troops—That out of about 70 Gens. who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained, they having been chiefly cut off with the fever—That General Le Clerc was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by Gen. M'Donald—That American produce was generally low—that even lumber was on the fall—and that flour was selling for 8 dollars a barrel.

PHILADELPHIA. July 29.

"*From* BOURDEAUX, *June* 4.

(VIA BOSTON)

"I find great difficulty in forwarding my letter to America, as most of the American vessels are bought up and sent to the colonies. On the subject of business, I must observe, that there is little or nothing here at present that will answer to send to your market, and I fear this state of things will continue at least as long as the peace does; while at the same time the commerce of this country will revive, and Bourdeaux become the first place in the world for business. No British manufactured goods will be allowed to be imported, under the penalty of confiscation.—The consuls have altered the days as before the revolution; but the names of the month are to be as usual, in the stile of liberty, and not Christ."

The sycophants of the present administration, not satisfied with calumniating the past, are lavish in their false encomiums on the frugality of Mr. Jefferson.—They rob Washington and Adams of their well earned honors, to decorate their idol. Hence we find, that Mr. Jefferson is lauded for retrenching public expenditures, and for diminishing the public debt. That the public expenditures in some instances have been retrenched, we readily admit. It is equally true, that in other instances enormous useless expences have been incurred. So far there is no balance in favor of Mr. Jefferson's administration. But it is said, the public debt has been diminished at least to the amount of *two millions of dollars*. For Heaven's sake let it be granted—But who are we to thank for it; Mr. Jefferson, who has been the mere engine to pay it, or those men, who by a wise and prudent course of measures, accumulated the treasure, and who, on leaving their public stations unfulfilled, also left the public coffers overflowing?

In the most corrupt government of which we have any history, we find nothing to surpass, in violence and injustice, several of the acts of an administration said to be moderate, pure and republican. It were better to have at the head of a nation, an absolute despot, than a weak man, who conceives it his duty to gratify the spleen and malice of every wretch who servilely courts his favors. Instead of being respected for his station, and beloved for his uprightness, he is viewed with contempt as a miserable animal, dragged in the harness of a more miserable party.

It is a fact, as disgraceful as true, that the leading acts of violence by which the present administration has been distinguished, have been at the instigation of desperate, insignificant individuals. If a meritorious officer is to be displaced, it is only necessary that the sovereign mob should say so, and it is decreed!

It is supposed, says a correspondent, that Mr. Jefferson will be extremely angry at Mr. Cheetham and the Clintonians for commencing an attack upon Mr. Burr at this time; and that he will order them to desist. Though his opinion of Mr. Burr is well known, yet the bringing him to the bar at present, keeps alive the remembrance of the late acts of the administration, and causes unpleasant discussions. Had silence been preserved, the nation might either have forgotten, or not complained of its wounds. Besides, Mr. Jefferson is aware of the ambition of the Clintonians; he sees their view in opposing Mr. Burr; and that, whenever their leader gives the word, they will make the same opposition to himself. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

Men who are accustomed to reflect on the things that pass in review before them, will rightly appreciate the character of the president of the United States, when they examine the motives which induced the resolution of congress, repealing the judiciary system, particularly that section of it which gives the appointment of commissioners of bankruptcy to the president. By the former law, the district judges had the power of these appointments, and residing among, and being acquainted with, the characters of their neighbors, were always competent to a correct choice; as it now stands, we shall have to put up with many inconveniencies, arising from a want of this knowledge. This, however, is not the great point aimed at in this paragraph. We wish it not to be forgotten, that Thomas Jefferson, the "*greatest man in the world*," and now president of the United States, was, before his election to the presidency, the constant stickler for executive simplicity, and is known to have opposed every grant of power and patronage to the former presidents. Yet this very modest and unambitious republican, has had the address, not only to retain the power and influence of his predecessors, but to add to them, the personal appointments of more than one hundred commissioners; but Mr. Jefferson "*is an honorable man—so are they all, all honorable men!*"

[*Boston Gaz.*

From the Kingston Daily Advertiser of June 28.

"A cause of great importance to the commercial world was this day decided, in the Grand Court, against the holder of an accepted order, for not having presented it until four days after the acceptance became due it being the opinion of the court that due diligence had not been used."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1802.

A work has lately been published at Paris, entitled, *Sane's Historical and Topographical View of Nations*. It gives an highly interesting and entertaining representation of the customs and manners of the countries it professes to describe. The author has taken his materials from the best modern travels, and from the multitudinous compilations has painted the world in miniature, and traced with a faithful hand the characteristic of every nation. Speaking of Russia, he says:

"According to a late estimate, the present state of the navy consists of 25 ships of the line, 25 frigates, 101 gallies, 10 vessels from 50 to 24 cannon, two bomb ketches, and 7 pinks. Fifteen thousand sailors are constantly paid and employed either on the vessels or in the dock yards. The harbour is at Constadt, seven leagues from Peterburgh, defended on one side by a fort with four bastions, on the other by a battery of 100 pieces of cannon. The canal and the great bason contain nearly 600 sail. The land forces of Russia, now amount to 400,000 men in war time, and 130,000 in the peace establishment. The population, according to the best calculations, amounts to 26,350,000 souls, including the recent acquisitions of Turkey and Poland."

In the account given of the rise and progress of German literature, the author says—

"No country has produced a greater number of authors than Germany, and there is no where a greater taste for reading, especially in the Protestant provinces. Printing is carried there to an excess. Every man of letters is an author. Books are multiplied without number. Thousands are annually published, besides controversial writings; for no one can become a graduate in their universities unless he has published at least one controversial treatise."

The causes of the slow advancement of the German language are well defined:

"The language and stile of the German books which at the period of the reformation were pure and original, became afterwards ridiculous by a continual mixture of French and Latin; and although they were thus rendered unintelligible to the vulgar, yet they gave an air of superiority to the authors, which may be considered as affectation. For there was a prevalent notion among the *literati* of Germany, and there are many still attached to it, that the compilation of huge volumes, *in folio*, interspersed with innumerable citations from authors of every description and from all languages, was an unequivocal proof of great learning. For this reason their works became heavy and dull, and were passed over by other nations."

One of the most liberal acts of Buonaparte is, his having ordered the bust of Malesherbes, the benovolent and intrepid advocate of Louis XVI. to be placed among those of the great men who have honored their country by their humanity.

Every arrival from the *great republic*, brings us a solemn warning to beware of the visionary politics of democratic philosophers; they furnish the melancholy fact that even the banishment of *liberty*, in that unhappy country, is preferred to a system which unhinges society.

[*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*]

There is not a jacobin in the country who has dared to come forward to the public, and openly justify the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in relation to the aid which he afforded to the publication of "The Prospect before Us." The only way in which they see any possibility of averting the disgrace attached to the president for his own conduct in this business is, by attacking the character of Callender, and inferring the falsehood of his statements.

But, in labouring on this ground, it ought to be recollected, that, until lately, Callender has stood nigh in the esteem and confidence of Mr. Jefferson and his party. To his exertions are they indebted for much of their success; and the countenance which they afforded to his publications prove, that in their estimation, he was worthy of belief. The testimony of Callender, in regard to public men and measures, has been brought forward by themselves, and while he *bore witness* for them, it was all received as just and true, but when he goes to tell *the whole story*, they cry out, "this man is a liar and a scoundrel, unworthy of belief, and not deserving to be heard." But, good sirs, if Callender is a liar, why have you so long confided in him? Why did Mr. Jefferson pay him 200 dollars out of the public money, if he thought him the poor, base wretch which you represent him to be? But the circumstances of this case are strongly in favor of the representations which Callender has made. If the statement is false, why should Callender represent the communication of the anecdote to have been made to a Scotsman, well known in Richmond. If the story was false, would not Callender have foreseen that the Scotchman would have denied it? Another part of the representation is respecting a communication from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. Precisely the same reason here exists in favor of the truth of the story; for if it were false, it could be so proved by the testimony of Mr. Leiper. It will be also recollected, that Callender states, that Mr. Jefferson employed Mr. *George Jefferson* to pay the first *fifty* dollars. If this is not to be believed, why are we not favoured with the testimony of Mr. Geo. Jefferson, that he never paid the fifty dollars, or was never employed for the purpose? These things could certainly be easily accomplished if Callender's story is false; and ween it is done, we shall be ready to acknowledge, not only the villainy of the representation, but the weakness with which it has been formed.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

The Jacobins—who most dearly love a *quibble*—have *hoped* and *prayed*, in their late toasts, that Mr. BURR would *stick* to the Constitution; would *stick* to the President, the People, &c. But if one half be true, that DUANE and CHEETHAM have asserted of him, their prayers and hopes are vain;—for he is a BURR that will *stick to nothing*.

Con. Courant.

Late letters from France say, that the citizens of that devoted country have just discovered that they have been "*mad*" for the last ten years—that intoxicated by the fumes of "liberty and equality," they have been reeling and quarelling—cutting each others throats, and spreading misery and confusion among their neighbors.

As the Democratic-mania has subsided among the French, it is to be hoped they will lend their aid to cure it in other countries where they have taken so much pains to spread the infection. Formerly the burden of their song was the "holy right of insurrection"—the policy of "conquering liberty" for other nations—the destruction of thrones and altars—universal emancipation, &c.—Now, "tempora mutantur," Jacobins are to be watched—anarchists deported—the church restored, and slavery re-established.

The French populace are continually rushing to extremes, as every society will do, that pursues the plans of *interested, ignorant* demagogues—or that is subjected to a *military* despotism. The mild, the wise, and moderate administration of a Washington, is the most perfect model of a government; which at once united lenity with justice—prudence with energy—a sacred regard for the laws and constitution, with a zealous attachment to the principles of national freedom.

N. Y. Spectator.

The solemn denunciation of the President's conduct, in so actively interfering to obtain the repeal of the late Judiciary Act, made by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in his incomparable speech on this subject, is an offence which Mr. Jefferson will probably never forgive. Philosophers, of all people in the world, are at once the most irritable and unrelenting—discarding the authority of that religion, which teaches us to "fogive an offending brother, even to seventy times seven"—and feeling no spark of that elevated generosity, that dauntless honor, which govern men of correct and just views, their resentments burn like volcanos, and when they burst, destroy with indiscriminating violence.

Hence we may trace the President's *ardent desire*, and active interference, to prevent Mr. Bayard's re-election to a seat in Congress. It is probable, however, that to effect this he must pay somewhat more than he paid Callender, for writing "The Prospect before Us." *Ibid.*

CALLENDER.

Since Callender has asserted, that the sheets of his "*Prospect*" were sent to Mr. Jefferson, as they came from the press, and that he was presented by that gentleman with *one hundred dollars*, it might be well to peruse the book, which appears to have been so decisively approbated. We have never seen one, but the following has been published as extracts from the work.

Palladium.

EXTRACTS

From Callender's Publication, entitled the "PROSPECT BEFORE US."

PAGE 72. Adams and Washington have since been shaping a series of these *paper jobbers* into judges and ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in want of shame, *these paltroons*, without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yelp against the corruption of the French directory; as if any corruption could be more venal or more notorious than their own. For years together the U. States resounded with curses against them, while the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration, *the immaculate divinity of Mount Vernon*, approved and subscribed to every one of their *blackest* measures!"

P. 143. And it was upon this notable foundation that the President penned his inimitable answer to the *boys of Boston*. In that paper, with all the *cowardly insolence*, arising from the assurance of personal safety, with all the fury, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this *hoary headed incendiary* the *libeller* of the governor of Virginia bawls out, to arms! then, to arms!"

P. 202. But this speech (*the President's Speech to Congress in* '93) has a chain that completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington; and shews in what way he was likely to assert the privileges of his country."

"On this head we cannot discover a distinction between the *fraternal* characters of the first and second Presidents—Mr. Adams has only compleated the *scene of ignomy* which Mr. Washington began!" *Ibid.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Statue of Washington.

Colonel William Tatham, being possessed of a full sized bust of the late President of the United States, taken from the life by Houdon, who went to America for this particular purpose, at the expense of the state of Virginia, has made a suitable arrangement with Mr. Flaxman, the sculptor, for modelling; and with Mr. Flaxman, of the Strand, for the casts of three various sized Statues, to be completed in Plaister of Paris, in imitation of terra cotta, or bronze, at the option of the subscribers.

The figures are designed to be of the following sizes: first a full pedestrian Statue, the size of the life, at thirty guineas; second, the same figure, three feet six inches high, at seven guineas; and the third, the same figure, of two feet high, at three guineas and an half. One half of the purchase money to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. Rogers, Olding and Rogers, No. 3 Freeman's Court, Cornhill, and the other half on delivery. The Statues will be prepared and delivered to the subscribers according to the seniority of their subscription, as soon as one hundred figures of either size shall be subscribed for.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Beesley, proprietor of the American Coffee-House, at Cape Francies, dated July 1, 1802.

"The markets are very high for many articles exported from America, such as fish, beef, pork, and lumber of all kinds. Every thing here is quiet, but the sickness prevails amongst the troops and the inhabitants, insomuch that from 30 to 50 die daily, and sometimes more. Many Americans have fallen victims to the prevailing disorder. Arrivals from France are frequent. On the 30th ult. came in the ship Melpomene, Johnston, in 37 days from London. We had but two or three vessels direct from America for a month past; to what cause this is owing we know not."

"N. B. An arrette of this day declares lumber free from duty, which must be an encouragement for importation; besides it is now high and much in demand, so that the market cannot be stocked for these 6 or 8 months to come."

From Savannah, July 22.

Arrived since our last, the schr. Dorchester, captain Pennifton, from Havanna, in distress. She sailed from said port, bound to Nassau, but owing to extraordinary calms, and contrary winds, with a strong current, was carried into the Gulph Stream, from whence she could not get out with all exertions, and at one time was so near the Florida shore, as to have but five fathoms water, which obliged her to come to an anchor. After beating about some days in vain, bore away to get round the Hole-in-the-Wall, but on the night of the 15th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in lat. 30, experienced a severe thunder storm; the lightning struck the fore mast and shivered it to pieces; it entered the hold and wounded three men, the cook in particular, who had the right leg of his trowsers torn in pieces, and his thigh and leg much scorched. Captain Pennifton and captain Fenner were on the quarter deck, and were both knocked down. Mr. Tuite and a boy, who were in the cabin, were the only persons who did not receive any injury.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that on the third Thursday in November next, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, in pursuance of the order hereto annexed.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy

Teste WYATT WALKER, C. C.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Also the large two story BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them brick, and an extensive garden. The dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Also a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterside, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise a STABLE on a seperate lot, and some additional Lots lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of. The subscriber has for sale, also, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson of Charles-City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

Judith Nelson, *Executrix of Hugh Nelson, deceased.*

July 30th, 1802. 1awams.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that the MILLERING and MERCANTILE business which has heretofore been conducted by him, will from and after the 1st day of September next, be carried on by his sons JOSEPH F. PRICE and THOMAS PRICE, jun.—and as a speedy settlement and adjustment of all his former transactions, is in consequence of this arrangement, highly necessary, he has therefore deposited in their hands all his books and papers which are requisite for this purpose; and requests all those to whom he stands indebted, to apply to them for settlement—and those indebted to him upon bond, open accompt, or otherwise, to make prompt payment to the said Joseph F. Price, and Thomas Price, jun. or either of them, who are alone fully authorised to settle and adjust all his former business.

THOMAS PRICE, Sen.

Hanover, August 2d, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be sold, at public sale, on the fourth Tuesday in September next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court house,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin-Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On this land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.

August 1, 1802. (3w)

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

G O O D S,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF
15 Casks old Colmiar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.
Richmond, August 6, 1802.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

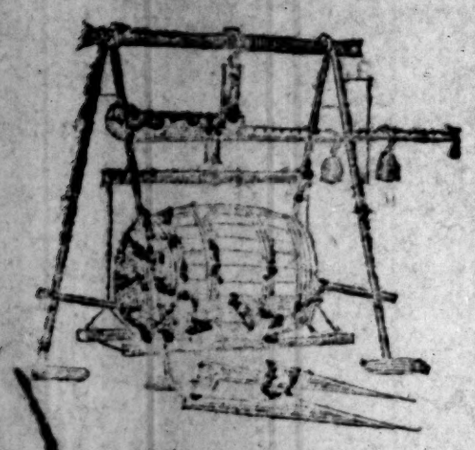
Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Wm. & J. H. Fousshee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of August next, (Hanover court day) a

Tract of Land,

ADJOINING the land on which the said Courthouse is, and extending to Littlepage's Bridge, on Pamunkey River, containing 351 acres. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms, as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell the said land before the said 25th of August, privately; and should he succeed, will advertize the public of it immediately.

BENJAMIN POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of *Paul Thilman*, deceased.

Hanover, July 14, 1802.

NOTICE

The Co-partnership of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all those indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for sale a General Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce.

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

For Glasgow,

The British SHIP

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, Master,

To sail in ten days. For passage only (having good accommodations) apply to *Robertson & Brown*, of Norfolk; to the Captain on board, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1802. 3w.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber near Prince-Edward court house, a BLOOD BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all around, left hind foot white, a saddle spot on each side just behind his weathers. Appraised to twenty five pounds.

NATHANIEL JOURNEY.

June 28th, 1802. 3t‡

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickhominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

The Partnership of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT!

SOME time early in the winter 1800, I gave my receipt for a bond of *Richard B. Taylor's*, for about eleven pounds: was to collect the amount. The gentleman said he lived in Manchester. I have never seen him since, nor the receipt. wish him to come forward and bring the receipt, as I wish to have it settled

WILLIAM GEDDY.

Richmond, July 23, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooke's Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE
POLICY OF MAINTAINING
A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

Just Published,

And may be had at the Printing-Office of JOHN DIXON, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe-Hill,

THE CHRISTIAN's POCKET COMPANION;

Being a collection of the newest and most admired

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

Now made use of amongst the United Baptist of Virginia.

Selected by JOHN COURTNEY, Senior.

☞ This Book contains 108 pages 8vo. Price 25 Cents.

Richmond, July 19, 1802.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w‖)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold at public auction, for cash, under the direction of the major part of the commissioners named and authorised, in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late merchant of the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, at the house now in the occupation of the said Hooper,

A likely Negro Woman & Child,
A Negro Girl and Boy,

Together with a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

too tedious to enumerate.

And on Thursday the 12th day of the same month, in the county of Hanover, on the plantation lately occupied by the said Hooper, within about 5 miles of Hanover town, the stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

With a number of plantation utensils.

RICHARD DENNY, } Assignees
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, July 29, 1802. 4t

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

☞ TAKEN out of this Office some few days past, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Also, a small book of about a quire, covered with cartridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gazette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in several counties.—A reasonable compensation will be made to any person who will return them.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Meehunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.